

Ten years ago, July 10, 1990, the Federal debt stood at \$3,153,274,000,000 (Three trillion, one hundred fifty-three billion, two hundred seventy-four million).

Fifteen years ago, July 10, 1985, the Federal debt stood at \$1,794,793,000,000 (One trillion, seven hundred ninety-four billion, seven hundred ninety-three million).

Twenty-five years ago, July 10, 1975, the Federal debt stood at \$531,474,000,000 (Five hundred thirty-one billion, four hundred seventy-four million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,131,475,608,628.38 (Five trillion, one hundred thirty-one billion, four hundred seventy-five million, six hundred eight thousand, six hundred twenty-eight dollars and thirty-eight cents) during the past 25 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RETIREMENT OF PETER J. LIACOURAS

● Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize a dear friend who retired after an outstanding tenure at one of our great public research universities. On June 30, 2000, Peter J. Liacouras stepped down as President of Temple University in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania after eighteen years of service in this capacity.

A Temple professor of Law for almost 40 years and a former Dean of Temple University's Beasley School of Law, Mr. Liacouras served as the University's chief executive since June of 1982. Under his leadership, Temple University achieved national and international prominence as a center for research, teaching, and public service.

With vision and confidence, he presided over a university with nearly 29,000 students; a world-class faculty; 16,000 full-time and part-time employees; a renowned Health Sciences Center, the Temple University Health System, Inc., with seven hospitals and two nursing homes; 210,000 proud graduates throughout the world; an annual budget of more than \$1 billion; successful, long-established campuses in Rome, Italy, and Tokyo, Japan; and educational programs in Great Britain, France, Jamaica, Greece, Israel, Ghana, the People's Republic of China, and other nations.

Throughout his career at Temple, Mr. Liacouras worked vigorously and tirelessly in the pursuit of excellence. The bedrock of his administration was a commitment to improving undergraduate, graduate, and professional education within his institution, and he restructured Temple's schools and colleges to meet the needs of students and the world they enter after graduation.

He was an advocate of opening colleges and universities to persons from historically underrepresented groups—an effort which led to Temple becoming

the first university to receive the U.S. Labor Department's coveted Exemplary Voluntary Effort (EVE) Award. As Dean of the Law School, this son of Greek immigrants earned national recognition for developing fair and sensible admissions policies for professional schools.

President Liacouras was also a leader in bringing change to his University and anticipating even greater change in the future. His "Report to the Board of Trustees on Strategic Initiatives" helped Temple reposition itself in a radically changing environment for higher education. With his direction, the University launched Virtual Temple, a for-profit subsidiary to market courses on the Internet.

He dramatically improved his university's town-gown relationship with its surrounding communities. While strengthening Temple's overseas educational programs, he led the way for the University and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to invest in the University's Main Campus, with such projects as the Temple University Children's Medical Center, The Liacouras Center, The Tuttleman Learning Center, and the Independence Blue Cross Student Recreation Center.

His strategic vision for the Main Campus helped revitalize North Central Philadelphia. As a result, community residents are seeing new housing and new retail and entertainment projects in their neighborhoods—and Temple is experiencing an unprecedented influx of talented students who want an education in a great city.

Mr. President, I doubt that few institutions could rival Temple University for its accomplishments and progress during the remarkable stewardship of President Liacouras. I would like to thank my friend for his extraordinary success in leading Temple University to new heights of greatness as one of America's important centers of higher education.●

TRIBUTE TO NATALIE DAVIS SPINGARN

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, on June 6, 2000, we lost a very courageous, brilliant, and dedicated American, Natalie Davis Spingarn. A noted writer, public servant, and leading advocate for cancer patients, Natalie was also a good friend who I miss greatly. She suffered many health problems over the years, but she lived her life with purpose, grace, and humor. Natalie built on her own experience as a cancer patient to lead the cancer survivor movement and to work for improved care and services for cancer patients.

I met Natalie in 1963, when she was the press secretary for the late Senator Abraham Ribicoff and I was a summer intern. Natalie made a great impression on me then and, quite a few years later, Natalie served as a senior intern in my Senate office where she contributed her wealth of experience and knowledge to my efforts in the area of

health policy. Natalie was a trusted adviser, who endeared herself to my staff and me with her wisdom, energy, compassion, and wit.

Mr. President, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a wonderful article about Natalie Spingarn that appeared on June 7 in *The Washington Post*. Natalie was a frequent contributor to the Health section of the *Post*, and I know she would be proud to see Bart Barnes' tribute reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The tribute follows:

AUTHOR NATALIE DAVIS SPINGARN DIES

(By Bart Barnes)

Natalie Davis Spingarn, 78, an author and former federal official who for 26 years had written books and articles about her recurring bouts with cancer, died of pancreatic cancer June 6 at the Washington Home Hospice.

Mrs. Spingarn, who initially was diagnosed with metastatic breast cancer in 1974, was a leader in the cancer survivorship movement, a writer on health care policy and a patients' advocate with cancer patient support organizations.

Her writings included a 1988 "Cancer Patient's Bill of Rights," "Hanging in There: Living Well on Borrowed Time" and "The New Cancer Survivors: Living With Grace, Fighting With Spirit," which was published by John Hopkins University Press last year. "The biopsy is positive. You have cancer," she wrote in "The New Cancer Survivors," commencing her account of the experience shared by an estimated 8.2 million Americans who have a history of cancer.

"Spingarn distills the diversity of the cancer survivor experience, finding the commonality among them," wrote Frances M. Cisco, a 12-year survivor of breast cancer and the president of the National Breast Cancer Coalition, in an April 18 review of Mrs. Spingarn's book published in *The Washington Post*. "With compassion, insight and occasional humor, Spingarn pulls the reader into the world of what she terms 'the new breed of cancer survivors.' These are not passion victims but confident individuals, ready to speak up to seek out what they need to lead quality lives."

Mrs. Spingarn, a former staff assistant to Abraham A. Ribicoff, both during his tenure as secretary of health, education and welfare and as a Democratic senator from Connecticut, was an officer of the War on Poverty in the late 1960's and early 1970's. She was also a freelance writer who had written articles for *The Washington Post* and other organizations.

She was active in Democratic Party politics and had been a D.C. delegate to two Democratic National Conventions. During the 1968 presidential campaign of Hubert H. Humphrey, she traveled with the vice president as a speech writer.

Mrs. Spingarn, a resident of Washington, was born in New York and graduated from Vassar College. She began her professional career as a reporter on the New York newspaper *PM* shortly after college, then came to Washington with her husband after World War II.

She joined Ribicoff as his executive assistant at HEW in 1961 and remained with him after his 1962 election to the Senate. In 1967, she returned to HEW as assistant director for communications and training at the center for community planning, which was established to coordinate urban efforts in the War on Poverty. She remained on that job through the early 1970s. Later, she was a public affairs assistant at the Department of